THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

MARABLE MUST HANG

A Verdict of Guilty on His Second

THE THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Question of the Confession of the

THE INSTRUCTIONS ALLOWED.

The Speeches of Messrs. Neblett. Lancaster, Franklin, and Watkins. The White Man Theory Agnin. Cases of the Women.

FARMVILLE, VA., March 18,-(Speval.)-Solomon Marable has again been I guilty of the murder of Mrs. lane Pollard. His case was concluded in the County Court of Prince Edward to day. The prisoner did not appear a realize the gravity of his situation a the verdict was rendered, and stood on read the solemn and awful We, the jury, find the prisoner of the bar guilty." The argument in case lasted for several hours, and as vigorous and interesting. Counsel sed made a desperate effort to get in certain testimony from Mr. H. C. Gregory, of Lunenburg, as to the stateie by Solomon while on the wit-Mary and Pokey Barnes and Mary risoner's attorneys that part of this tesmony would show that Marable went Mr. Pollard's house on the afternoon of June 14th for the purpose of robbery, and was forced by the women to hold the lady while they murdered her. The at Soloman Marable being a weakled man, was simply used as a tool the women, and was not responsible or the part he took in that dastardly

nathy and Pokey Barnes has greatly di-minished since the trial of Marable committed that his wife was at the house one hour before the murder was mmitted, coupled with Old-Man Polo's testimony that he left Mary Barnes he crume is supposed to have been perstrated and Marable's statement, has

gallt of the negro women.

he cases of Mary Abernathy and
tey Barnes were set for to-day, and
jarors and many of the wineness
moned for these trials were on hand
morning. It took all day, however,
this Marable's case, and the others
not begin until 10 o'clock to-morrow,
them every inch of ground will be
y contested. Captains George D. Wise
A. H. Guigon, attorneys for the wobody contested. Captains George D. Wise and A. B. Guigon, attorneys for the women, reached here on the 12-35 train from Richmond to-day. The cases of the women, should they elect to be tried separately, will, in all probability, consume six or seven days. Everything is now in readiness to go into these cases to-morrow morning. It is believed that there will be greater crowds of country-folk in town during these trials than during the hearing of Solomon Marable's case. So far there has been absolutely no apprehension of lynching, and it is not thought that the prisoners are in any langer.

When court convened to-day, Mr. ranklin put Mr. H. C. Gregory, of amenburg, upon the witness-stand, with view of examining him, as to the state-ents made by Marable while testifying Franklin began by saying:

on which you narrat ny statement made by him during

Mann objected to this statement repeated by the witness. Mr. argued that the several stories a the witness-stand by Solomon the confession, and no part

Tatkins said that it was a wellprinciple of jurisprudence that all ian's confession should be given as made under the circumstances ding the statement which Marable his own behalf. No other testi-Marable could now be repeated by Mr. Lancaster, who said that by ar. Lancaster, was said times memorawealth could not put a witin the stand to prove only such
f a statement as it desired. If have to allow it all to come out.
Incaster contended that he had a r the law, to have Mr. Gregory that part of Marable's story be (the prisoner) gave during the

the negro women.

Mann continued the discussion
the admissibility of the testi-'t introduce, and would not have allowed to be introduced in this dudge Mann contended that it was sea to attempt to get from Mr. what they could learn from the er himself if they would put him on

sir," said Mr. Franklin, "but if prisoner is an idiot or a weak

It him on the stand."

| It is a stated that mo witness stated that Marable was an idiot, said that all that the law wanted to www.whether the prisoner had sense such to tell right from wrong. be objection by Judge Mann was lained by the Court.

THE WHITE MAN.

Franklin continued his interrogation

you hear Solomon Marable make statements regarding these for than those made in the trials

that Marable in the cases of the made another statement involv-while man, instead of the women." I don't think I gave any of

e Court: If I recollect correctly, Mr.

gory on yesterday repeated none of lestimony in any of the cases, save Mr. Lancaster: Then Captain Cunning

portant questions. He had never seen orable until after his arrest. He rested what he said on yesterday to the fect that Solomon was a very weak-

sinded man.
Judge Crute here interposed that this
testimony could avail the accused nothing,
onless the defence could establish the
fact that this prisoner was not responsi-

ble for his acts.

Mr. Lancaster; I ask Mr. Gregory if he is sufficiently familiar with the character of the women charged along with Solomon Marable of the murder of Mrs. Pollard as to be able to state whether

"Mr. Gregory, do you know of your ow ge whether the women had op-ty to be acquainted with the of everything about the Pollard

'Not of my own knowledge." "Not of my own knowledge."
"Do you know whether Solomon Marable knew enough to be able to discern the value of paper money."
"I have seen him tested," replied the Lunenburger, "I saw paper money laid before him and he said he did not know solvihing about the value of h."

anything about the value of it."

Mr. Gregory was here told to stand aside, and counsel for the defence said they had no further textimony to offer. The lawyers then spent an hour looking over the lawyers with the standard of the lawyers and the standard of the lawyers and the lawyers and the lawyers and the lawyers are supported by the lawyers and the lawyers are lawyers. over the instructions, which were sub-mitted to the Court. They were briefly argued and after having been fully con-sidered by Judge Crute, the following were allowed:

THE INSTRUCTIONS. That malice is implied where no considerable provocation appears, owhere all the circumstances show as rovocation appears, or circumstances show an abandoned and malignant heart.

The prisoner is presumed to have intended the natural and probable consequences of his own acts, and of the

acquences of his own acts, and of the acts of those he was assisting, done in his presence and with his help.

3. That any wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing is murder in the first degree; that the design to kill need not exist for any length of time, but may be found just before or at the time of committing the act; that if this shall be believed from the sydence beyond all

held by the prisoner—Solomon Marable—wilfully, deliberately, and premeditatedly intend to kill her, then said persons and the prisager are equally guilty of murder in the first degree. Or if said murder was committed in an attempt to commit robbery, it is murder in the first degree.

4. That a reasonable doubt is such a doubt as may be honestly and reasonably entertained as to any substantial, material fact execution to prove held by the prisoner-Solomon Marable

reasonably entertained as to any substantial, material fact essential to prove the offence charged. It must be based upon the evidence or be suggested by or grow out of the evidence in the case.

5. That the prisoner is presumed to be innocent of the crime charged against him until the case is proved against him in all of its material circumstances beyond any reasonable doubt, and in order to find him guilty, as charged in the indictment, the evidence must be so strong as to convince the jury of his guilt beyond all reasonable doubt, and to the exclusion of every other hyand to the exclusion of every other hy

6. That the evidence introduced to prove the confessions and admissions of the prisoner stands upon the same footing as any evidence introduced to prove his guilt, and they may accept such of it as they believe to be true, and reject such of it as they believe to be untrue. The weight of such admissions or con-fessions is a question for the jury to de-termine.

7. That, where a homicide is proved, the presumption is that it is murder in the second degree. If the Commonwealth would elevate it to murder in the first degree they must establish the characteristics of that crime, and if the prisoner would reduce the offence to manslaughter, or seek to justify or excuse the act, the burden of proof is upon the prisoner, and it is the duty of the jury to consider the whole testimony, and ascertain therefrom whether the and ascertain therefrom whether the prisoner has been guilty of murder in the first degree or murder in the second degree, or manslaughter, if either of them, or whether the homicide was ex-

cusable or justifiable,

8. That, to constitute murder in the
first degree, the evidence must clearly
and distinctly prove beyond any reasonable doubt that the prisoner was not
incited to the killing of the deceased by
malice, but such killing must have been
a wiful, deliberate, and premeditated
act on the part of the prisoner; in
other words, that at the time of the killing the prisoner must have distinctly understood what he willed and
intended to do. He must have also retinctly understood what he willed and intended to do. He must have also reflected and deliberated and premeditated that he would kill the deceased, or do her some serious bodily harm, the probable result of which would be death.

9. That the jury have the right to consider, and should consider, the mental condition of the prisoner at the time of the homicide in determining the question as to whether the act was done.

question as to whether the act was do wilfully, deliberately, and premeditated-ly; but if the jury shall believe from the evidence that the prisoner was sufficiently intelligent to know cight from

wrong he is responsible for his acts.

10. That, to constitute murder in the first degree, the evidence must clearly and distinctly prove beyond any reasonable doubt that the prisoner was incited to the killing by malice, but such killing must have been a wilful and deliberate act on his part; and that the design to kill need not exist for each design to kill need not exist for any length of time, but may have been form-ed just before or at the time of the commission of the act, or that the kill-ing was done while in the commission

THE ARGUMENT.

The argument in the case was opened by Mr. W. E. Neblett, Commonwealth's Attorney of Lanenburg county. Mr. Nebett appealed to the Court and counse get any of the evidence in this controversy confounded. He declared that this was the sixth speech he had made in these cases, and about the sixth time he had heard the evidence.

He then carefully went over the testi-nony of the several witnesses who had estified in the case, and said that in view of that light the jury should either bring of that light the jury should either bring in a verdict of guilty, or the system of prosecuting attorneys and that of juries in Virginia should be done away with. Mr. Neblett pald a glowing tribute to Virginia womanhood, and said when it could not be protected by the gallantry and manhood, the laws, or the juries of the State, the names of Lee and Jackson, the laws, and the laws, or the juries of the state, the names of Lee and Jackson, the laws, and the laws, the State, the names of Lee and Jackson, of Madison and Jefferson would be a reproach throughout all the civilized nations of the earth. The Lunenburg lawyer spoke of the horrible nature of the crime, and referred to the part of Solomon Marable's confession before the Lunenburg County Court, in which he said that when the women began to back Mrs. Pollard's face with the axe he became sickened at the sight and turned away. In con-clusion, Mr. Neblett advised the jurors in the consideration of the case to do in the consideration of the case to do their duty to their country, their con-sciences, and to their God.

Mr. Lancaster opened the argument for the defence by caying that he would re-verse the order for duty hald down by the eminent counsel for the prosecution, who had preceded him. He said that he whished to impress upon the jury that their first duty was to their God; their second to their consciences, and their third to their country. God had handed down to Moses, and

Moses to all the world, the command-ment, "Thou shalt not kill." Three Mates in this grand Union of States had already abolished capital punishment, and no man or body of men had the right to take the blood of a fellow-creature, however hum-ble: and a State, after all, was nothing more than a large body of individuals. Mr. Lancaster went into a discussion of

Mr. Lancaster went into a discussion of the testimony, and, referring to that of Captain Frank W. Cunningham, spoke of that part of his testimony which had reference to Marable's statement with respect to a white man named Thompson or Thomason, and in most pronounced tones asked why the lawyers for the prosecution had not turned on all the light, instead of only a part of it.

"The bars should be thrown down and all the-facts given to this jury," declared Mr. Lancaster. "Something mysterious seems to have been kept from you." Mr. Lancaster then referred to the mental

(CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.)

AS COUNT DE LILLE.

Deligne, the Frenchman, Gave This Name to One Lady Here.

WANTED TO GET CHECKS CASHED.

He Represented Himself as a Land

Monsieur A. Deligne, about whos being a Frenchman, and a very well-educated one, at that, there is not the shadow of a doubt, despite the report as to his incorrect accent, is still in the city jail here awaiting the arrival of officers from New York to carry him to that city, where he says he is perfectly willing to go, as he declares he was in no way connected with the Burden diamond robbery, which occurred in the metropolis on December 27th last. The accusations brought against the

Frenchman here are of a trifling nature, compared with those which he is wantcoming to this country, where he arrived on the 18th of December, on the Friesland, he is said to have succeeded in "doing" a whole ship-load of people and when he landed he had enough watches and trinkets in his trunk to have started a jewelry store in the metropolis. But, while he was thus well off in the goods of this world, states the Journal, a fellow-traveller, Scopold Rogge, an engineer from Brussels, who had left his native land with quite a neat sum of money in his pockets, ar-rived in New York almost penniless. On Ship-board the Frenchman claimed to be Count Lucien di Armonde Rivere. He made himself quite agreeable, his manners being charming. He made the ac-quaintance of the Countesse Orgies d'lyry, whose valuable gold watch dis-appeared on the trip. Rogge also lost his timepiece while drinking with the "Count" in a cafe in New York. It was only then that he lost confidence in the

CUT QUITE A FIGURE.

The "Count" cut quite a figure in New York, according to the World. Speaking of the Count's brief career in the metronolis, that paper says:

The Count went to the Broadway Central Hotel and the Murray-Hill Hotel, and, being of fine manners and distinguished appearance, he had no trouble in finding victims all over the city, particularly among the French residents. Although the police did not locate him, he came to their attention as a swindler CUT QUITE A FIGURE.

came to their attention as a swindler under the names of Count de Lignes, Count Colman d'Montreal, Count d'Out-ramont, Count Forget, and E. Garton. "When he went to the Hotel Brunswick and took the name of E. Calmont he met the Comtesse Orgles d'Ivry once more, as she was waiting there for her husband. She saw much of him, and he is accused of having stolen from her a

watch had been stolen by the fellow she shrugged her shoulders, and replied: "Perhaps; perhaps not. What does it matter? He was bright and clever." SAYS HE WAS IN THE SOUTH

Monsleur de Lignes was seen at the the Eurden robbery, or coming over on the Friesland. When asked where he was December 27th (the night on which the Burden house was robbed of \$50,000 worth of diamonds), he said he was either in

or diamonds, he said he was either in New Orleans or in Texas. When asked to explain why he had registered at Murphy's Hotel as Deligne and at Ferriter's as Garton, and his reasons for leaving the former house, he said that he wanted to take the 7 assumed name, because he thought it was a second- or third-class hotel, and did the Count before, doesn't know him, and not wish to put his real name on their hasn't the faintest idea whether he was

ONE FRIEND OFFERS AID.

Continuing, Deligne said since coming to this city he had paid a short visit to Mr. Reinbour (Rambourg) and had taken a meal at his house. That gentleman yesterday called upon him at the fail and said that if he could do anything to help him he would be glad to do so; that he had acted only as a gentleman should in his relations with him. Mr. Should in his relations with min.

Rheinbour told the Frenchman that he had been called upon by Mr. Ferrandini who also said that he (Deligne) had done nothing on his place on the Chesapeake and Ohio to arouse his suspicions. De-He came direct from Florida to this city. Deligne said he left France in December, 1894 and had travelled all over South

HIS COLLAR WAS SOILED.

While the Dispatch reporter was talking to the Frenchman a photographe sent by a newspaper was admitted an asked the "Count" if he might take likeness of him. Deligne refused, an the gentleman with the camera did no have a chance to tell him to "loo photography". The Frenchman said he The Frenchman said he w not suitably dressed to have his pic and he was hishaved. His country were that photographers in this country were quite obliging, and he could be shaved with little trouble. Monsieur Deligne, however, was not to be moved, and the photographer left without having secured the desired likeness. HIS STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED

While Deligne denies that he ever claimed to be a Count, that he said that Mr. Forget was his uncle, and that he endeavored to transact any business with any parties here as an agent of the Trans any parties here as an agent of the Trans-atlantique Steamship Company, the state-ments made by those of his own nation-ality, whom he approached with proposi-tions to either buy them bonds for the company, or secure places for them in its employment, differ widely from his own.

Mr. Gus. Delarue was the first person the Frenchman sought when he reached the city. To him he said that he repre-sented a French land company, and asked to be given the names of French people

to be given the names of French people who lived here. Mr. Delarue mentioned to him probably half a dozen, and Deligne wrote the names down. Among these was that of Mr. Ferrandini, the wine merwas that of Mr. Ferrandini, the wine merchant, whose place is on the Chesapezke
and Ohlo road a few miles from this city.
The next day the Frenchman again called
upon Mr. Delarue and stated that he had
seen Mr. Ferrandini, and the latter said
that he wanted to sell his place. Mr.
Delarue expressed surprise at this. That
night Deligne came in his restaurant and
asked him to cash a small check for him.
Mr. Delarue said as the Frenchman was
a stranger to him he could not do this,
and told him that the hotel would probably do so if he had baggage there. Deligne said he did not know the customs
of this country, and did not suppose that
the hotel would cash a check. He thanked Mr. Delarue and left, and that was the
last time the former saw him.

TOO SHARP FOR HIM.

Mr. A. Cobeg. another of the intended

Mr. A. Cohen, another of the inte

Frenchman, was seen by the Dispatch reporter. He said that Deligne came into his store on Monday morning about 8 o'clock. He appeared to be a count. He had not been with him five minutes before the Frenchman made a proposition to him to furnish the Transatiantique Line with paintings, mirrors, etc.—in other words, to be their buyer. Then he knew that the "Count" was a humbug. Certainly, a French steamship line would not come to America for such articles, when the finest of these furnishings were manufactured in their turnishings were manufactured in their own country. The Frenchman claimed that he was a nephew of Mr. Forget. During the day Deligne went three or four times to see Mr. Cohen, and at 4:30 in the afternoon asked him if he was engaged. Mr. Cohen asked him what he wanted. He said he would like to get him to accompany him to the Na-



MONSIEUR A. DELIGNE. (From a Rough Pencil Sketch Made in Jail.)

tional Bank of Virginia. Mr. Cohen tional Bank of Virginia. Mr. Cohen told him that this was the only bank in the city he did not know how to gain an entrance to after banking hours, and that if he went with him he could not help him in anything. On Sunday the Frenchman, who had been out walking with one of Mr. Cohen's friends, called by the post-office, in company with the latter, and, in his presence, received and opened two letters—one containing a check for \$1,000, and the other one for \$2,000. STILL ANOTHER NAME.

To Mrs. Reine Daubrenet, who conducts a steam laundry, the Frenchman intro-duced himself as Count De Lille. He wanted to buy a piece of property she owned near Oakwood Cemetery, and only a short distance in the country. I buying lands, he stated, for the get in a buggy and go out with her nephew, Gabriel Marceau, and see the place, he showed a districtination to do so, but finally consented. When he arrived at the place he did not even get out of the buggy, but said the property was all right. He did not make her an offer for it, however, but plied her with questions regarding her finances, which she refused to answer. He seemed very averse to leaving her house as promptly as he might, and asked her if she would not cook him a good dinner, saying he had hardly had a good meal served to him since he had been in this country. Mrs. Daubrenet declined to comply with

his request.
While at her house Deligne also said that he could get her nephew employ-ment with the Transatlantique Company, in New York, but he would have to send in New York, but he would have to send a cablegram to the president, in Paris. The nephew, however, told him that he was quite satisfied to live in Richmond. Deligne told Mrs. Daubrenet that he was a bosom friend of Count de Castellane, who married Miss Gould. Mrs. Daubrenet said while he talked like an educated Frenchman, his language did not lead her to believe that he belonged to the nobility.

A TALK WITH CAHEN

A TALK WITH CAHEN Samuel Cahen, one of the first men to Cahen says he knows absolutely nothing of the Count, except that the man came to him and introduced himself as a Frenchman. He avers that he never saw implicated in the jewel robbery in New York or not, despite the fact that the New York police seem to think he (Cahen) is worth talking to on the sub-Do you know whether the man who

calls himself Deligne is in any way connected with the robbery of the Eurden jewels?" asked the reporter.
"I don't know anything about it," re-

plied Cahen "Do you think he had anything to do with the disappearance of the Burden 'I wouldn't like to say."

"Do you know anything about the Burden robbery?" "No, I don't, I have been away, and

I don't bother my head about such things. I went to South America last March from Richmond, and came back last October. "Then you know nothing to connect the Count with that robbery?"
"No. I know nothing of the robbery, except what I heard, and I can't even

remember the date of it. I never read a line about it in the newspapers, and only heard about it on the outside." HE SAW THE TAILOR.

Novi, a French tailor at Simon's store, was another person seen by De-ligne. The Count told the tailor that he was a good fellow, that he liked him, and had heard about him. He like to have a lucrative situation with the Generale Transatlantique Line. The tailor was delighted with the idea, but when the Count asked him for \$9 to pay the cost of a cablegram, the tailor grew suspicious, and said he had not that much money. The Count then expressed his willingness to take almost any sum of money. He promised that Novi should receive \$100 in advance, as soon as he was appointed to the place to be given him. The tailor refused to to be given him. The tailor refused to give him any money, and the Count Mr. Boujasson was another whom De-

tried to interest, but with no

SOLD FINE CLOTHES.

It has been ascertained that the Fren It has been ascertained that the Frenchman sold a fine suit of clothes, worth probably \$50, to a young man on north Sixth street for \$5. He also threw in with the sale a pawn-ticket for an overcoat, which he had previously borrowed a small sum of money from Bern Jeans.

Ben. Jacobs.
One of the most suspicious things One of the most suspicious things de-veloped yesterday was the fact that the Frenchman in New York used the name Garton on several occasions, and that he registered at Ferriter's under the same name; but, when asked as to the latter, said that he used an assumed name, but could not remember what it

was.

The New York authorities are expected here to-morrow or Saturday with papers for the Frenchman. The "Count" Indicted.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The grand jury to-day found an indictment against the swindler cailing himself Count Lucien di Armande Riviere, who was arrested in Richmond, Va., a few days ago at the request of the police of this city. The indictment was found on the complaint of Leopold Rogge, of Brussels, who came to this city in December last on the steamship Friesiand. The "Count" was a passenger on the same steamer, and

borrowed nearly all of Rogge's money on the way over. He also stole Rogge's watch after their arrival in this city. The police authorities will have the prisoner brought to this city for trial, if possible, but there are many persons in other cities who may want to make charges against him.

CRESCENT CITY RACES.

All But One of the Outsiders Beaten.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 18.-A heavy rain-storm which began before ncon kept all but the regulars from attending the races at the Fair-Grounds this afternoon. The track was very sloppy, though not deep, and the outsiders were beaten in every race bu one-the fifth-which went to Longdale one—the litth—which went to Looguste.
The handicap was an easy victory for
Robert Latta, an 8 to 5 favorite.
First race—six furlongs, selling—Miss
Rowett (III, Ham, 7 to 2) won, with
Valet second, and Renaud third. Time,

and race-mile and a quarter, sell-

Second race-mile and a quarter, sell-ing-Newhouse (92, Clay, 4 to 5) won, with Fondest second, and Dr. Park third.

Time, 2:15-1-4.

Third race—half a mile, selling—Clematus (102, Hart, 5 to 1) won, with Ironstone second, and Bonnie Belle third. Time, 5:13-4. Time, 613-4.
Fourth race—mile, handicap—Robert Latta (112, Clayton, 8 to 5) won, with Ashland second, and Haroldine third.

Fifth race—seven and one half fur-longs, selling—Longdale (116, Williams, 19 to 1) won, with Halloween second, and Liberty Bell third. Time, 1:40. Sixth race—seven and one half fur-longs, seling—Little Matt (113, McGlone, even) won, with Arkansas Traveller se-cond, and Jim Henry third. Time, 1:41.

RACING IN RAIN. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 18.—De spite the inclement weather, fully 8,000 people were out to witness the third day of the inaugural meeting of the Birmingham Jockey Club. The four last races were run in a heavy downpour of rain, yet remarkably good time was made in all the races. The starts were fine. Sauterne was the lead-pipe of the day, winning the mile handicap in a gal-

lop.

First race—six furiongs, for 3-year-olds and upward—Buck Knight (103, Morse, even) won, with Tranby second, and Taromie third. Time, 1:201-4.

Second race—four and one half furiongs, for maiden 4-year-olds and upward—Lady Fairland (104, M. Morse, 2 tr.) won, with Muskinger second and

varu-Lauy Farrand (194, M. Morse, 2 to 1) won, with Muskalong second, and Sound Sense third, Time, 593-4. Third race-six furlongs, for 3-year-olds-Ettare (199, Weber, 2 to 1) won, with Miss Perkins second, and Bertrand third, Time, 1:213-4. Fourth race-six furlences for

Fourth race—six furlongs, for 3-year-olds—Albert S. (107, Warren, 6 to 5) won, with Mermaid second, and Commissioner Frank third. Time, 1:213-4. F'Ith race-one mile, handicap-Sauterne (%, Barrett, 6 to 5) won, with Jamboree second, and Maxima third. Time, 1:501-4.

DECLARATIONS FOR CONEY ISLAND.

DÉCLARATIONS FOR CONEY ISLAND.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Six deciarations were received for the Coney Island
Jockey Club's great trial up to this date,
as follows:

W. O. B. McDonald's ch. c. Charlemagne, by St. Carlo, dam Muta.
Same owner's b. c., St. Dunstan, by St.
Carlo, dam Marilee.
Same owner's b. g. Seamer II., by St.
Carlo, dam Imp. Royal Bess.
J. E. Madden's b. g., Charlle Christy, by
Woodwand, dam Julia W.
Same owner's br. f., Lady McKee, by
Longfellow, dam Katrina.
Same owner's ch. f., by Rossington,
dam Valuable.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL. Provisions of Measure Prepared by House Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18sub-committee of the House Commerce Committee, which has been engaged for several weeks in the preparation of a Nicaragua canal bill, finished its tion of a Nicaragua canal bill, mashed its labors to-day, and will report to the full committee on Friday next. The bill agreed upon is substantially the Mahon bill, with certain amendments. It provides for a reorganization of the Maritime Canal Company. It permits the company to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 shall be held by the company to reimburse it for the moneys actually expended in Nicaragua, and for their franchise. The United States guar-antees the principal and interest of the United States is protected in its liabilities by an issue of \$100,000,000 of stock, which is to be the sole property of the governis to be the sole property of the govern-ment, and is to be deposited in the United States Trensury at Washington. Ten of the fifteen directors shall represent the government, the remaining five represent-ing the company and the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Riea.

The bill requires the company to call in and cancel all its outstanding obliga-

tions, except the bonds issued to the two republics, which aggregate \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, respectively, and which, under the new bill, they will be permitted to All the bonds will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, the net earnings of the canal to be placed in the

ings of the canal to be placed in the sinking fund for their extinguishment from time to time.

Additional security is given to the government by a first-mortgage on the canal. The work will be constructed under the supervision of the War Department.

A hearing will be given by the constitute to ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New North Services of Priday 1881. York, on Friday next.

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH. Subject of a Lecture by Carroll D. Wright.

NEW YORK, March 18.-The "New In lustrial South" was the subject of a ecture delivered by Carroll D. Wright, lecture delivered by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, before the School of Social Economics tonight. He said the South was forty times as rich in mineral wealth as England. The coal district of the South Appalachian region has been wonderfully developed of late. The output of pig-iron is immense. The prospects for steel are excellent. Ten thousand miles of new "allroad have been built in the past ten years. The colored population have not adapted themselves generally to the use of machinery. In the past ten years \$16,000,000 has been expended for education. He believed the industrial schools would be of great service in developing the industrial South.

THE ERICSSON NOT LAUNCHED. Claims Against Her by United States and Other Parties.

NEW LONDON, March 18.—The torpedo-boat Ericsson was not lawnched from the marine railway to-day, as expected, a claim for \$5,000 having been made against her by United States Marshai Harris, representing the government. The claim, it is understood, is for the amount paid by the government, and an attach-ment was made in order to protect the rights of the government. Claims for dam-ages, wages, material, and suits in ad-miralty are already pending, so that the Ericsson's stay here is likely to be longer than was anticipated.

IRISH FLAG TORN DOWN.

It Had Been Substituted for Stars and Stripes.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 18.—Great excitement was caused at Pleasant Grove school-house, three miles from here, yesterday, when an Irish flag was seen hoating over the school-house, naving been yesterday, when an Irish flag was seen moating over the school-house, naving been substituted for the Stars and Stripes during the night. A large crowd gathered, and a man climbed to the roof and threw down the green flag. It was at once torn to pieces, and trampled upon. The American flag, which had been removed, was presented by a Junior Order United American Mechanics' Council, on New-Year's-Day.

MAUPIN TEST CASE. Pool-Selling Openly Carried On at

Alexandria. INTERSTATE QUESTION RAISED.

pose Being to Have Maupin Bill Pronounced Unconstitutional.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 18,-(Spe cial.)-Bets to be made in other cities on horse-races were received at the clubouse of the Virginia Jockey Club this afternoon, and the races played were those at New Orleans. Not as large a crowd was present as was expected, but those who did attend "played the races" very liberally, big rolls of money passing over the counters in nearly every race. The following placards could be seen around the rooms:

"No commission-tickets furnished here," and "No betting done or permitted here." Sheriff Palmer, of Alexandria county, was present, with plenty of deputies, and was joined later by Commonwealth's-Attorney Johnson and his assistant, Mr. Leonard Marbury.

"All orders cashed the following day."

These gentiemen had a consultation, but declared to take no action in the matter until to-morrow, when one Liewellyn Augain, who seems to be cashier and general business manager, will be put under arrest for violating the Maupin

that an intelligent citizen would purchase a ticket on the races this afternoon, fol-lowed by another to-morrow, after which the arrests would follow. If one desires to place a bet on the races, he is handed a duplicate form, with the

"VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB. "Please forward for me to Wheeling W. Va., the sum of \$____, to be placed on Horse ____, at the best odds obtainon Horse —, at the best odds obtain-able. Charge for Commission, Ten Cents. "It is understood and agreed that the Virginia Jockey Club acts in the premises as a Common Carrier, for the purpose of transferring the money above men-tioned to the place designated. "NOTICE.—Amount of order returned,

tess Commission, when a failure to exless Commission, when a failure to ex-ecute is due to accidental or other un-avoldable delays in transmission."
The player signs both fortus, and is handed back one, which he keeps until the following day, when it is cashed,

THE WHEELING PLAN. PITTSBURG, PA., March 18 .- A Wheel ing special says: The managers of St. Asaph believe they have hit upon a plan to evade the law governing betting on to evade the law governing betting on races. The deal was closed to-day, when Messrs. Hill and Caulliflower, of the St. Messrs. Hill and Caulliflower, of the St. Asaph track, met Nat Fleid and James McLaughlin, who run the pool-room in Wheeling. The plan is to have all money placed in the room in Wheeling, no open gambling being permitted at St. Asaph. Of course the bets will be made at that point, but it will be understood that the cash is to be sent to Wheeling, where the secretary of the race-track will remain during the season. Wheeling will now be the Mecca for quite a number of the race-horse following, who have hitherto kept away from the Nail City.

ALLEGED DIAMOND SMUGGLING. Arrest of a Cincinnation Charged

With Compiletty.
PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Herman man, Heinrick, Keck & Co., diamond brokers of Cincinnati, was arraigned be fore United States Commissioner Bell this afternoon on the charge of being impliafternoon on the charge of being impli-cated in smuggling diamonds into this country. Keck was arrested in New York on Saturday by Special-Customs-Agent Cummings. His arrest grew out of the anxest of Captain Loeswitz, of the Ameri-can Line steamship Rhineland, at this port some weeks ago. Special-Agent Gal-len, of this city, found 500 small diamonds, worth about \$10,000, in the captain's state-room. The jewels were not on the ship's manifest.

for court on the same charge, was called as a witness. He said: "I met Keck in as a witness. He said: "I met Keck in Antwerp on January 27th. A friend, who is a jeweller, introduced us. My friend gave me a package before we parted, saying, "This belongs to Keck; will you take it to America for him?" I looked at the package and saw that it contained no address. Then Keck handed me a piece of paper with Von Reith. Cincinnati, written upon it. My friend and Keck assured me that the package did not contain any dutiable articles,"

The Captain produced an affidavit, signa-The Captain produced an affidavit, signed by his friend in Antwerp which sub-

stantiated his testimony.

After the case had been argued at length, Mr. Keck was held in \$5,000 bail for court. PHILETUS SAWYER WINS. He Will Head the Wisconsin Delega-

gation at St. Louis.
MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 18.-Ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer won out in the Republican State Convention this afternoon, and his victory demonstrated that, notwithstanding he has nearly rounded his 80th year, he is still a master of the art of political manipulation. Against admitted odds, the venerable statesmar was pitted with ex-Governor Hoard, the was pitted with ex-Governor Hoard, the recognized leader of the party in the State, for the honor of heading the delegation at large to St. Louis. Last night and this morning his opponents were confident that they had retired him from the political arena, and when a third of the congressional districts on the roll had been called it looked as though their claims were well founded. The upper calms were well founded. The upper had been called it looked as though their claims were well founded. The upper districts, however, came nobly to his support, and he was declared the winner by a majority of 39 in a total vote of 673. To-night his supporters are enthusiastic over the outcome, and insist that the victory makes him the logical candidate of the party to return to the United States Senate as the successor of William of the party to return to the United States Senate as the successor of William

The remaining significant feature convention was the voting of McKinley instructions, despite the action of the Committee on Resolutions in deciding to remain silent on that point.

LAUNCH OF THE ATLANTA. First Ship of the Southern's Bay-Line-Christening Party.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 18.-The reight and passenger steamship Atlanta, built for the Southern Rallway Company, for use between Bultimore and Norfolk, was successfully launched at 4 o'clock this afternoon from Cramp's ship-yard in the presence of a number of distinguished visitors from Atlanta and Baltimore, and a large crowd of specta-tors who had collected to witness the

tors who had collected to witness the event.

The honor of christening the yessel was assigned to Miss Ida Glenn, daughter of ex-Mayor J. F. Glenn, of Atlanta.

The Atlantians who travelled North to witness the launch of the steamship named in honor of their city, left home at noon yesterday in two special cars. At Baltimore their number was augmented by the addition of two-score or more representatives of the Maryland metropolis. The entire party arrived here at noon to-day, and were driven to one of the principal hotels, where they took a short rist before go-

ing to the ship-yard for the launching.

The Atlantians in the party were: ExMayor J. F. Glenn, wife, and daughter;
President C. A. Collier, of the recent Atlanta Exposition; Charles Wilcox, Colonel
R. G. Lowry, and Mrs. Lowry, the Misses
Nowman, Major Draper, Colonel A. J.
Wert. John R. Sizco, and Mrs. Sizco;
J. W. Woodward and S. A. Morris, of the
City Council; E. W. Barrett and Mrs.
Barrett, and Dr. J. D. Turner.

The Bailtimoreans present were: Enoch
Pratt, C. Morton Stewart; General Felix Agnus; J. M. Hood, president of the
Western Maryland Raliroad Company;
B. H. Griswold, Henry Williams; John
R. Sherwood, general manager of the
Bailtimore Steam-Packet Company; B.
W. Turner, superintendent of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company; R. H. Edmunds, Skipwith Wilmer, U. L. Bond, John C. Knipp, William Headington, Thomas C. Hasher,
Edward H. Fowler, J. C. Whitney,
George F. Patterson, Robert Ramsey,
W. G. Atkinson, Willard Thomson,
George R. Needham; W. C. Ellason,
president of the Tolchester Steamboat
Company; and J. M. Shriver, assistant
general passenger agent of the Baitimore
and Ohio Raliroad Company,
A few moments after 4 o'clock the
last block was knocked from under the
ship, and, as the vessel started from
the ways, Miss Glenn broke a bottle of
champagne upon the side, and christened the ship, "Atlanta."

After the launch the party was entertained at a luncheon by the Messrs.
Cramp,
Most of the Baltimore party returned

Cramp.

Most of the Baltimore party returned home to-night, but the Atlantians will remain until to-morrow afternoon.

The Atlanta is a single-screw steam-

ship, with a cargo-capacity of 800 tons, ship, with a cargo-capacity of 800 tons, she is 240 feet long, and of 42-feet beam, and 15 feet draught. Her engines will be of the vertical, triple-expansion type, and she is expected to make 15 knots on hour. There will be accommodations aboard for 200 passengers, and the vessel will be hand-somely furnished with every second to the standard of the stan somely furnished with every modern appliance. The cost of the Atlanta is to be £20,000. She has the outward appearance of being nearly complete, as her deck-houses are on, but it will be about two months before she is finished.

FOR ARMENIAN RELIEF.

Urgent Call from Constantinople. Funds Forwarded. YORK, March 18.-Spencer Trask, chairman of the Executive Co

mittee of the National Armenian Relief

Committee, has given out the follow-Committee, at Constantinople, has cabled the following:

"All of our available funds exhausted. Thirteen distributing centres calling for help. People perishing. What shall we

In reply, the National Armenian Relief In reply, the National Armenian Relict Committee forwarded by cable to-day \$10.000, through Brown Brothers & Co., New York, who are the authorized treasurers, and to whom all relief funds should be promptly sent. The needs and the facilities for immediate and safe distribution are greater now than ever. Every dollar goes to the starving survivors of the massacres, whose supplies are exhausted, and who are weakened by starvation, exposure, and sickness. Thousands of them will perish, unless foreign ald is continued until the new crops.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

Meeting of Directors - Treasurer Arents on Situation. NEW YORK, March 13.-The Board of

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Board of Directors of the American Tobacco Company held a meeting to-day, Mr. George Arents, the treasurer, says that only routine business was transacted. Regarding the report that the company was about to issue an additional \$1,000,000 of preferred stock, he said: "The directors have taken no action in regard to such an issue, and when they do the public will know it."

He did not know if they intended taking such action.

In reference to impending lawsuits, or In reference to impending lawsuits, or the inroads that the competition of St. Louis firms is making on the trade of this company. Mr. Arents said: Law-suits don't bother us at all. Neither dees competition. We sell our own brands, and that's all we care about."

Mr. Arents would not discuss the ques-tion of a dividend on the common stock.

One Thousand Tailors Strike. CHICAGO, ILL, March 18 .- About 1.6 tailors, men, women, and girls, struck to-day, in support of the strike inaugu-rated some time ago by the clothing-cut-

ters and trimmers.

The mouse ran after the farmer's wife; She cut off his tail with a carving knife; It made the ole 'oman feel so good She bought a box of "Victory" Food, The result was that she got 50 per cent. more eggs, and the young chickens increased so fast that she was compelled to build new quarters. This is the usual cry when Polk Miller's Victory Poultry Food is used. Twenty-five cents; all mer-

POLK MILLER DRUG COMPANY. Manly B. Ramos & Co. and Pinnes. Manly B. Ramos & Co. and Planos.
One of the largest New York manufacturers has sent us ten Planos to sellnot to keep in store and ask fancy prices
for. They are Uprights, and in oak, walnut, cherry, and mahogany. Two hundred dollars on a plano can be saved.
Easy monthly payments if desired. Call
at 119 east Broad street, third door from
corner Second street.

We have on hand a few fine Prayer-Books, Family Bibles, Gold Pens, Leather Cases, etc., which we are closing out at a great sacrifice for cash. Call

and look at them at once.

WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 267 east Main street,
(Charles A. Rose, Receiver).

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCEZS.
They surpass all other preparations in removing hoarseness, and as a cough remody are preeminently the best.

The Weather.

RAIN WASHINGTON, March 17.—Fors-cast for Thursday: For Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina-Rain; southeasterly winds. Of the three centres of low pressure noted tweaty-four hours ago, only one remains within the limits of the United States-that in Texas. This has moved

to the eastward, increasing in energy, and is now central in Northern Alabe An area of high pressure covers New England, its centre lying over the occur. The weather has remained fair in the Atlantic-coast districts, with an in-creasing cloudiness on the southern coast. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic-coast districts, slightly in the

northern, and decidedly in the southern. Rain or snow is indicated for Thursday in the North Atlantic States; rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and Eastern Gulf States, and the change in temperature will be slight in these dis-

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was fair and cool. A light rain began fall-State of thermometer: